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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading, for the family.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1876. NO. 150.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Numerous Bills Passed in Both Houses.

Defeat of the Bill for the Arrest of the Idle and Disorderly.

Long Debate on the Coal Miners' Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 29, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M., Lieutenant Governor Latta in the Chair.

Mr. Clark presented the remonstrance of citizens of Westmoreland county against the repeal of the prohibitory license law in said county.

Bills Introduced.—Mr. Anderson, of Crawford—Act requiring appellants to prosecute their appeal to trial within the time specified.

Mr. Wood—Relative to the opening of county roads.

Mr. Newmyer—Act for the purpose of refunding to Henry Hunter the excess paid into the State Treasury for license as auctioneer.

Bills on Third Reading—Act providing for the arrest of idle and disorderly persons in cities of the second and third classes. The above bill was sent here by Mayor McCarthy, and referred to Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. It was defeated by the following vote: Yeas 12, nays 18.

Act providing for amendments before judgment, to mechanics' liens. Defeated.

Supplementary to the act to amend certain defects in the law for the more just and safe transmission and to secure enjoyment of real and personal estate, approved April 27, 1855, declaring how mortgages and leases provided for in the eighth section of said act shall be recorded. Passed.

Act to amend the act fixing the liability of stockholders of banks, banking companies and other banking institutions in the Commonwealth. Lost for want of the constitutional majority.

J. S. Strickler, of Pittsburgh, was nominated Notary Public by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, together with all the appointments of notaries public sent in for the past ten days.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M.

The bill dividing cities into five classes, etc., was read a third time and amended by Mr. Gunster, providing for the election of Councilmen to fill vacancies and authorizing Councils to divide wards, under certain circumstances. It was not reached to-day, owing to the debate on the Ventilation bill.

The act fixing the compensation of township officers was amended and laid over, under the rule.

Mr. Everhart, in a few feeling remarks, announced the death of his colleague, J. H. Rawlins, one of the Representatives from Blair county, and in conclusion submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, that a committee of eight be appointed to draft resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased.

Mr. Vodges, on leave, read in place a bill to make the 10th of May, 1876, a legal holiday.

Mr. Lusk, also on leave, read a bill relative to taxes in the borough of Butler.

Bills on Third Reading—Mr. Long's bill authorizing the organization of telegraph companies. Passed finally.

Act authorizing railroad companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge in actual use, to cross streams bounding counties of the third class into any point within the same. Passed finally.

Act to provide for running and marking county lines. Passed finally.

Act to provide the mode for the removal of county seats. Passed finally.

Mr. Smith, of Chester, asked leave to read in place a bill for the protection of sheep from dogs in the several counties of the Commonwealth. The above bill requires all dogs to be registered, and imposes a tax of two dollars each on them.

Act providing a remedy, by mandamus, against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair public roads. Passed finally.

Mr. Hollenbeck called up the supplementary act authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce. Amended to allow the construction, erection and maintenance of observatories, either for public use or scientific purposes. Laid over to be printed.

Act to fix the amount of bail to be given by sheriffs of the several counties of the Commonwealth. Passed.

Act to provide additional security to holders and assignees of mortgages in the Commonwealth. Passed.

Supplementary act to authorize the Governor to appoint additional notaries public. Amended and laid over to be printed.

The act providing means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania came up on final passage, when, Mr. Irwin, of Allegheny, moved, and Mr. Long seconded the motion, to recommit the bill to the General Judiciary Committee, in order to permit the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh to be heard on the subject. This gave rise to an animated and protracted debate, lasting until the close of the session.

Mr. Irwin supported his motion in a number of speeches, and discussed the merits of the bill, stating that he was opposed to it because it was not needed.

Messrs. Christy and Graham followed in the same strain.

Mr. Long also supported the motion to recommit, stating that the bill, in its present shape, was very objectionable and would prove expensive and troublesome. He remarked that he did not think there were a dozen members on the floor now understanding the provisions of the bill nor their application to the mines in certain parts of the State. He hoped the Committee of the Coal Exchange would be given a hearing.

Mr. Jackson, of Mercer, opposed the motion and defended the bill. He charged that the motion to recommit was made to kill it.

Mr. Hays, of Allegheny, favored the recommittal stating that so much bill was wanted in Allegheny county.

The debate was further carried on by Messrs. Irwin, Long, Hays, Christy, Graham and Clarkson, of Allegheny, and Mr. Talley, on the one side, and Messrs Mitchell, Wolfe, Fincher, Jackson, Brown and Foster, on the other.

Mr. Graff, of Beaver, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, stated that the bill had been before that committee, had been held over for one week to give all parties a chance to be heard and had been fully considered and reported to the House. He hoped it would not be again referred to that committee, as they had done all they could on the subject.

Notwithstanding this protest, Mr. Irwin's motion was amended to refer the bill to the Committee on Mines and Mining, instead of to the General Judiciary.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, took strong grounds for the bill, stating that it was demanded by the miners of his county. The debate took a wide range, in which ventilation, mining and the safety of miners were thoroughly discussed. The hour of adjournment arriving before a vote was reached, the bill goes over for another week.

Adjourned.

The Democratic members of the House held an informal caucus in the hall of the House this evening. Without transacting any business of importance, the caucus adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 29, 1876.

NO REDUCTION IN ERIE FREIGHTS.

President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, has issued an order forbidding any agent or employee of the company taking freight for the West at any reduction on the tariff, cashing all verbal contracts that have been made for transportation at reduced rates, and ordering that no contracts in the future shall be made at less than tariff charges.

ARREST OF A COTTON CLAIM AGENT.

Augustine R. McDonald, cotton claim agent, was arrested in Brooklyn today, on a requisition of the Governor of Arkansas. McDonald is charged with submission of perjury, through which, it is alleged, the Government was swindled out of $200,000 on a claim for cotton said to have been burnt in the late war.

Accident at East Liverpool.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., February 29, 1876.

Mr. Harry Searles, proprietor of a brick manufactory in this city, had his right arm taken off this morning, while inspecting the machinery in the works. Drs. Thompson and Ikirt attended to his injuries, setting off the shattered limb above the elbow. Mr. Searles was just recovering from sickness, which makes the accident more serious to him.

Gold! Gold!!

CONNECTICUT.

Republican State Convention.

Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, for Governor.

Declarations for Hard Money, Honest Government and Non-Sectarian Schools.

HARTFORD, February 29.—The Republican State Convention met at Allyn Hall to-day, and organized by the choice of Major John A. Tibbets, of New London, Temporary Chairman, and Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, Permanent President.

Mr. Tibbetts, on taking the chair, expressed the hope that the convention would nominate a ticket that would command the support of the party and the respect of its opponents, and especially of the independent voters of the country. The platform should be outspoken for hard money and for free public schools.

Mr. Kellogg made a brief address. He advocated a platform pronouncing for hard money, honest government and free public schools. He complimented President Grant for interposing his veto to prevent the country from suffering the evils of currency inflation, and commended Secretary Bristow for his effort to punish fraud, and Postmaster General Jewell for his advocacy of reforms in his department. The State ticket placed in nomination is as follows:

Governor, Henry C. Robinson; Lieutenant Governor, Frederick J. Kingsland; Secretary of State, Francis A. Walker; Treasurer, Jeremiah Olney; Comptroller, Eli Curtis.

Mr. Robinson appeared before the convention and declared in favor of the platform, as he understood the committee would report, giving in detail some of its leading points.

The following is the platform adopted:

The Republican party in Connecticut reaffirms its devotion to the Union and Constitution and its continued faith in the foundation truths declared by the Fathers. It speaks for retrenchment and reform, and for a speedy return from extravagance to simplicity; for the untiring pursuit and punishment of public fraud and crime, wherever existing; for the preservation inviolate of the great lesson of the war, and for the hearty welcome of all the citizens of the whole country to our common privileges and blessings.

It honors the unpretentious fidelity of Secretary Bristow and the wholesome activity of Postmaster General Jewell, in their endeavors to protect the public purse and to punish public criminals and it gives earnest response to the declaration of the President, "Let no guilty man escape."

It charges upon the Democratic majority in the Lower House of Congress selections for office which are an insult to the national honor, and displacements which are marked with ingratitude; in subordinating, in days of national extremity, the welfare of the Republic to party success; with applauding upon the floor of the House sentiments which are in open defiance of the Nation and insulting to its history; with halting upon a great financial question, in a time when the industries of the people are prostrate. We declare that the committal of national legislation to the Democrats has been a signal failure, and believe that the Republican party is the best hope of the country in peace, as it was the preserver of its honor in war.

The safety of the Republic demands intelligence as well as virtue of its citizens, and in order that the unity of the Nation, preserved at the cost of war, shall be maintained in peace, it is essential the State schools shall continued to be common schools, where every child in the State may receive an education which will fit him to be useful in the community, happy in his home and absolutely removed from that ignorance which is the mother of crime; and we are unclerably opposed to any division of the public school money for any purpose whatever.

The Republican party, which passed greenbacks, under the pressure of temporary necessity, to suppress the National Government against treason and rebellion, is pledged to make them as good as gold to the holders. That our main resting hope is based upon the acts of the patriotic efforts of the loyal people during war, we approve of the Resumption act as a new expression of this pledge and determination. We point to the efforts now made by the Democratic party to repeal the act and to commit the country to the permanent use of an unredeemable paper currency, as proof of what may be expected of them if they had greater power. We believe that the welfare of the country demands that the necessary legislation be passed to carry the Resumption act into effect at the time specified, either by funding the present floating bonds at the lowest practicable interest, or by using any available means to cancel them.

We believe in the unwritten law of the land which declares it unwise for the Chief Magistrate to hold his office beyond two terms, and we accept the declaration of President Grant, in harmony with this law, as but another claim to our admiration and gratitude.

A resolution was offered representing to the Republican National Convention the name of Marshall Jewell as a candidate for President, but after a discussion, in which it was held to be best to leave the question of presenting any name from Connecticut for that place for the national ticket to the delegates elected, the resolution was tabled.

The following delegates at large were appointed to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati: Joseph R. Hawley, Stephen W. Kellogg, Joseph Seldon and John T. Rockwell.

FIRE RECORD.

Jerseyville, Illinois—$22,000.

ST. LOUIS, February 29.—The large flouring mill of Goodrich & Nevin's, at Jerseyville, Illinois, was burned last night. The loss is about $22,000; insured for $14,000, of which the following is in Eastern companies: Lycoming, $2,000; Fairbanks Fire, $1,500; Amazon, $2,500; Citizens' and Humboldt, New Jersey, $1,500 each; Northwestern, Milwaukee, $1,000; Farmers', Lancaster, Pa., $1,000.

St. Louis, $55,000.

ST. LOUIS, February 29.—The wholesale tea house of H. & J. Menown, 818 Broadway, was burned at three o'clock this morning, with nearly the entire stock, valued at $55,000. Insured in the Farmers and Drovers', Louisville, $5,000; Union, of Pittsburgh, Empire, of Chicago, German, of Freeport, Ill., Aurora, of Cincinnati, $2,500 each, and $10,000 in St. Louis companies. The building was owned by Mary A. Fenney, and is badly damaged. The insurance is unknown.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Charles Edward Horsley, the distinguished musician and composer, died in New York on Sunday, at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. Horsley was born in England, and came to this country forty years ago.

The indications are that there will be a lively time at the Louisiana State House to-day over the impeachment business. The talk among the Conservatives is that the House will, as a body, proceed to the Senate and demand the impeachment of Kellogg.

Mrs. Mary Ann Thornton, aged seventy-two, fell from the elevator in the building corner of Fifth and Main streets, Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon a distance of only six feet, and died in a few hours. Deceased was one of the pioneers of the city, and had recently celebrated her golden wedding.

F. B. Curtis, of St. Louis, who has been managing a large retail clothing house there for two or three years past, for a Syracuse, New York, manufacturing firm, was arrested on Monday, for the alleged embezzlement of $19,000, and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. The particulars of the case have not transpired, but it is said that Curtis will probably be able to explain the discrepancies in his accounts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Falling barometer, warmer southeast winds, increasing cloudiness and possibly light rains.

The waters of the Seine are rising, and the plains near Paris are inundated.

The Senate yesterday confirmed Samuel Marfield as postmaster at Circleville, O.

The steamers Republic, from Liverpool, Hermann, from Bremen, and C. F. French, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York.

The Redpath Sugar Refining Company, of Montreal, has suspended, and three hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

A party of forty-five young men left Boston last night for Arizona, the advance guard of a colony forming there to settle in the Chiquito Valley.

The steamer Quebec, from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston; the Braunschweig, from Bremen, at Baltimore, and the Sarmartin, from Liverpool, at Portland.

Mr. Grosvenor, Secretary of the British Legation, and party arrived at Se-chuen on the 20th of January, where they met the British escort which is to accompany them to Yunnan.

The steamship Faraday arrived at the fracture of the direct cable on Monday, picked up and buoyed both ends close together, and is now awaiting favorable weather to splice it.

LONDON, February 29.—A special says: Accounts of the devastation from inundations in Hungary, are heartrending. A hundred manufactories and fifty other buildings at New Pesth have been undermined and fallen. It is feared that when the waters retire a vast number of houses in Buda and other places along the river will fall. Twelve thousand, out of eighteen thousand inhabitants of Altholen (old Pesth), are homeless.

Rising Sun in Bags,
at old prices, to-day.

Gold! Gold!!

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Senators Call Off the Louisiana White League.

All Preparation Made for Silver Payment.

A Sample Democratic Investigation.

Inquiry into the Pension Bureau Reveals Democratic Frauds.

Emma Mine Investigation Continued--Testimony of Senator Morton.

Pittsburgh Custom House Affairs.

Mr. Steele to Remain in Office--One of the Special Agents in More Danger than He.

Spanish Government now to Attend to the Cuban Insurrection.

Possible Complications with the United States.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 29, 1876.

Southern Democrats Alarmed.

The Southern Democratic Senators tonight united in a telegram to the Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature, urging them to cease their attempts to interfere with Governor Kellogg. It is a difficult matter to keep the cloven foot of the Democracy under cover pending the campaign.

Resumption of Silver Payment.

The arrangements preliminary to the payment of silver, in the place of fractional currency, have been perfected. All that remains is the promulgation of the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. This order has already been drawn, and simply awaits the signature of the Secretary. The aggregate amount of silver on hand is upwards of twelve million dollars, which is the basis of the insulting to its history; with halting upon a great financial question, in a time when the industries of the people are prostrate. We declare that the committal of national legislation to the Democrats has been a signal failure, and believe that the Republican party is the best hope of the country in peace, as it was the preserver of its honor in war.

The safety of the Republic demands intelligence as well as virtue of its citizens, and in order that the unity of the Nation, preserved at the cost of war, shall be maintained in peace, it is essential the State schools shall continued to be common schools, where every child in the State may receive an education which will fit him to be useful in the community, happy in his home and absolutely removed from that ignorance which is the mother of crime; and we are unclerably opposed to any division of the public school money for any purpose whatever.

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The Emma Mine Investigation Continued—Testimony of Senator Morton.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning resumed the investigation of the Emma mine speculation.

Senator Morton appeared and was sworn at his own request. He said he had seen in the report of the testimony an allusion to himself, and he therefore wished to state that some five or six years ago, in 1871, on his way home after the adjournment of Congress, Senator Stewart came to him and spoke about a lawsuit then pending in the courts of Utah. Mr. Stewart said perhaps the parties might wish to employ him as counsel, and brought in a gentleman whom he presumed to be Mr. Lyon, the witness now present. Stewart informed him that if he should engage in the case he would receive a large fee if successful. Senator Morton thought the offer was for desired professional service and of such a character as he could accept. Stewart wanted to meet Morton at Salt Lake City, and Morton informed him he would meet him there if Stewart would notify him as to the time. Afterward, from what Stewart said, he wanted Morton to assist in having Judge McKean removed, rather than to render professional services. Mr. Morton saw in Salt Lake papers a statement that he and others had united in a request for the removal of Judge McKean, but Morton said he had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Lyon, in response to a question by Mr. Morton, said he did not meet Morton at Salt Lake City, and that Morton never had any connection with the matter under consideration.

Mr. Lyon then resumed his testimony from yesterday, saying, among other things, that General Schenck received three hundred shares, in addition to the five hundred previously owned by him, which he sold for twenty-three points a share, or three pounds premium, after the quality of the mine had been magnified. Professor Silliman was at Salt Lake City with Williams, an English director of the Emma Mining Company. Stewart left during the session of the Senate in the winter of 1872, and soon thereafter the famous telegram signed by Silliman, Williams & Hussey, was sent to Europe, representing that large veins of ore had been discovered at the Emma mine. This was considered very remarkable. The telegram was made public on the morning of the 10th of April, 1872. The new discoveries were represented at 8,000 tons, worth $2,000 a ton, or $16,000,000. The witness related that in a conversation between Park and himself, Park said it was hard for Schenck to live on $17,000 a year; he had to buy dresses for members of his family which cost $700 a piece to go to Queen Victoria's drawing-room, and the dress could be worn only once. Park didn't blame Schenck for wanting to make money. At another time Park said the war department have a little game with the General, who was a good poker player. Witness testified that Albert Grant, the promoter of the Emma mine speculation in England, informed him that he gave Stewart 2,000 shares of stock to become a director himself and to assist in getting Mr. Schenck's name in the board. Park informed witness that Fisher, of Vermont, an intimate friend of his, owed Schenck 3,000 pounds sterling for services rendered in a land grant, which perhaps was disposed of in Holland. Park wanted Schenck to give Fisher an opportunity to make something, and Schenck afterwards said he found Fisher a very valuable man. Fisher wrote articles for the London *Mining Journal*, paying very large prices for their publication, and they were extravagant in praise of the richness of the Emma mine and of the most extraordinary character as to misrepresentation. On June 4, 1872, the Emma mine literally caved in, or collapsed, and has not since been repaired. When Stewart was asked how they could satisfy the English stockholders for the non-production of ore, he replied that was easily managed, they could say that the snows of Utah were so deep as to prevent hauling, but that they could make up for lost time during the summer. Park wrote to Anderson, connected with the company, on the 29th of July, 1874, after his return from Salt Lake City, that while he expected to see in the Emma mine large beds of ore, the sight of them went far above his expectations; there was no report concerning the vast products of the mine but what fell far short of the truth. On such false representations the stock, as a consequence, advanced.

The committee met in the afternoon and decided to continue the investigation. They have summoned ex-Senator Stewart, who is now in California, and T. W. Park, who is in South America. The committee will examine, in a day or two, the testimony of General Schenck, taken in England, concerning his Emma mine connection. The investigation will be thorough, and a full opportunity will be given to General Schenck and his friends to be heard on the subject.

GOING FOR SITTING BULL.

Information has been received at the War Department that General Crook has started with a force from Fort Laramie, and General Custer, with troops from Fort Lincoln, is to be joined by a detachment from Montana to operate against Sitting Bull near the mouth of Powder river, in the Yellowstone country. Setting Bull has 1,500 warriors and sets at defiance the treaty which requires his people to remain on their reservation. The number of United States troops in the expedition is about 2,000.

INDIAN AGENT NOMINATED.

The President has nominated S. W. Marston, of Missouri, to be Agent for the Indians of the Consolidated agencies of Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, in the room and stead of William P. Ross for that postion being withdrawn.

THE WHISKY PROSECUTIONS AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE—MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Several Congressmen interested in the New Hampshire election have obtained from the Internal Revenue Bureau an account of the net results to the Treasury and the cause of justice of the whisky trials so far. The facts are extremely significant:

The value of property seized is	$1,530,724
Assessments for producing illicit spir.	
Its....	1,590,571
Amount of suits on gaugers' bonds	244,000
Total	$3,365,295

The value of property seized is based upon actual experiment by persons appointed by the courts, and the assessments are based upon documentary evidence of the account of illicit spirits produced. No estimate of production was made the basis of assessment, as it was deemed best to be able to sustain the suits upon distillers' bonds by actual proofs.

The above statement does not include suits for large sums brought against refiners to recover penalties for handling illicit spirits, as it is doubtful whether the government will recover any considerable sums, as rectifiers are in bonds and generally manage to have their property secured. The amounts already covered into the Treasury on the 31st of January, 1876, were:

From sales of property forfeited	$ 58,812
From assessments collected by distraint	123,600
From fines and penalties	13,000
Total	$195,563

The small amount covered into the Treasury is due to the slow process of litigation. The pensions were fraudulent, were quadruple those which have occurred since. The sums disbursed then were thousands where they are millions now.

Spain to Turn Her Attention to Cuba—Complications With the United States Possible.

The abandonment by Don Carlos of the struggle for the Spanish throne will possibly lead to complications with the United States. It is stated on the authority of recent private advices from Spain, that the Cuban insurrection will now receive special attention, and that a large army and fleet will be sent over, not only to quell the last vestige of the rebellion but to curb the growing spirit of the Cubanteers. It was mentioned that one of the outgrowths of the loose rein the Spanish authorities have been holding on the Island, pending the disturbances at home, has been an attitude of assumption and arrogance on the part of a large body of the citizens, who were countenanced in their actions by the volunteers. One of the first measures will now be the rehabilitation of the civil and military force, so as to crush out all signs of indifference to the home Government. The administration of affairs as affects citizens of the United States, it is said, will not be so promptly applied as was assured a few months ago. The fleet collected in anticipation of trouble will, nevertheless, be held in readiness for any emergency which may grow out of the new condition of things.

Pittsburgh Custom House.

It is ascertained authoritatively that no decision has been reached with reference to the case of the port of Pittsburgh. It is learned from an equally reliable source that the displacement of Mr. Steele would be most unwise. Your correspondent is able to say, on high authority, that Mr. Steele will remain in office. The special agents who worked up the case of McGill, it is alleged, have been indiscreet in giving, in public utterances, an appearance of irregularity on the part of Mr. Steele, when the facts were quite at such a construction. There is a probability that an investigation of the conduct of these agents will be likely to decapitate one of them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 29, 1876.

BABCOCK IN THE SENATE.

General Babcock delivered to the Senate, to-day, a message from the President, this being the first time he has performed that service this session. After he delivered the message, a large number of Senators went to him and congratulated him upon his recent acquittal.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY OF SENATOR MORTON.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning resumed the investigation of the Emma mine speculation.

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Mr. Lyon then resumed his testimony from yesterday, saying, among other things, that General Schenck received three hundred shares, in addition to the five hundred previously owned by him, which he sold for twenty-three points a share, or three pounds premium, after the quality of the mine had been magnified. Professor Silliman was at Salt Lake City with Williams, an English director of the Emma Mining Company. Stewart left during the session of the Senate in the winter of 1872, and soon thereafter the famous telegram signed by Silliman, Williams & Hussey, was sent to Europe, representing that large veins of ore had been discovered at the Emma mine. This was considered very remarkable. The telegram was made public on the morning of the 10th of April, 1872. The new discoveries were represented at 8,000 tons, worth $2,000 a ton, or $16,000,000. The witness related that in a conversation between Park and himself, Park said it was hard for Schenck to live on $17,000 a year; he had to buy dresses for members of his family which cost $700 a piece to go to Queen Victoria's drawing-room, and the dress could be worn only once. Park didn't blame Schenck for wanting to make money. At another time Park said the war department have a little game with the General, who was a good poker player. Witness testified that Albert Grant, the promoter of the Emma mine speculation in England, informed him that he gave Stewart 2,000 shares of stock to become a director himself and to assist in getting Mr. Schenck's name in the board. Park informed witness that Fisher, of Vermont, an intimate friend of his, owed Schenck

Spain.

REJOICINGS OVER THE VICTORY—ALFONSO COMES MARCHING HOME THIS WEEK.

LONDON, February 29.—A telegram to the *Times*, from Cadiz, says: "A proclamation has been published here declaring that the King, his brave army and the Government, with the patriotic co-operation of all parties, have put an end to the curse of civil war. Alfonso and a part of the army will make a triumphant entry into Madrid at the end of the present week. There is great rejoicing in Seville, Cadiz and the entire South. The streets of Cadiz are illuminated every night, and processions, with bands of music, are parading. Business is suspended and there is a general holiday. Fifty thousand soldiers will go to Cuba to quell the insurrection."

CARLISTS FLOCKING TO FRANCE.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Times*, Paris dispatch says; "Letters received here give curious accounts of the spectacle presented on the Spanish frontier. Whole bands of Carlists enter France at St. Jean Pied de Port and ask to be interned. Some refugees arrive utterly destitute, others bring horses and mules, which sell for a mere trifle, as hundreds of animals have been thus sold within a few days. The battalions of Navarre, Alava and Guipuzcoa have disbanded. Some of the men have asked for amnesty, others have entered France, generally at St. Jean Pied de Port, whence they are sent into the interior in various directions, at the expense of the French authorities. The officers accompanying Don Carlos seem to be well supplied with money and arms. Carlos himself does not appear to be depressed; he betrays neither despair nor thirst for revenge."

CARLOS GOES TO ENGLAND.

The *News'* Paris special says Don Carlos will arrive in Paris Thursday and proceed to Calais, where a yacht is waiting to convey him to England.

FESTIVITIES AND BULL FIGHTS.

MADRID, March 1.—There will be three days' festivities, with bull fights, on the entry of the troops into Madrid.

ISABELLA'S INTENDED RETURN.

LONDON, March 1.—The *News'* Paris special says the Spanish embassy at Paris positively deny that Isabella has any political motive in visiting Spain. She returns at the request of Alfonso. It is stated that Isabella will go to Caravanchel, near Madrid, immediately after Alfonso's return from the North.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 29.—Steamships City of Paris, Necker and Amerique, from New York; Atlas, from Boston, and Scandinavian, from Portland, arrived out.

Gold! Gold!!

Time Lock Patents.

Two decisions, one by the Examiner of Patents and the other by the Court of Appeals at Washington, have been given against the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, and in favor of Sargent, declaring him to be the original inventor.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL House. Address, stating location and rent, A. M., this office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; no other distance in the country. Address Box 6, this office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—WITH $500 capital to go into an established Manufacturing Business; safe and reliable. Address L. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—WHO CAN command trade in a wholesale house to travel South; best reference given. Address K., this office.

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—BY A young man of industrious habits with best of references, a situation in a retail dry goods store, has had experience. Address Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A young married man, a situation as Clerk or Bookkeeper; has first-class references and will furnish best of references. Address F., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A young man of good address, a situation in a store; is willing to work; has experience in jobbing notion trade; reference good. Address C., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A RESPECTable young colored man wants a situation as waiter or porter; has no objection to go South; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address Box 6, Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—TWO GENTLEMEN with large experience in the business, desire a party with at least $5,000 to join with them in establishing a first-class work. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 219, City.

WANTED—IN PITTSBURGH—AN active man of business and good address, to engage in a cash business paying large profits; opportunity seldom offered. Address GREENWICH MANUFACTURING CO., Greenwich, O.

WANTED—SITUATION—A COLORED man of mixed experience wants a situation as Nurse; will undertake the care of either medical or surgical case; best of reference. Apply to LOUIS ANTHONY, 60 Boyle street, Allegheny.

WANTED—SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED salesman, who has considerable jobbing trade, to call on the retail dry goods houses in Washington, Richmond and elsewhere, desires a position; will close also a few manufacturing accounts; man preferred; best reference. Address R. DER, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—TO TRAVEL as Salesman for some manufacturing house, Hardware or Glass preferred, by an experienced man, who can command trade in Ohio and Indiana. Unexceptional references offered. Address, until March 15, care of LEOPOLD FORSTER, Terre Haute, Indiana.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $1,000 to $3,000, in an old, established and paying Agricultural Implement business; must be competent to make advertising contracts, and attend to the finances and collections. A rare chance for a fortune is guaranteed. Philosophical reason given. State full particulars as to amount of capital can spare. Address STATE MEDICAL OFFICES, 187 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—AT ONCE.

1 of $2,000, 2 or 3 years each.
2 of $3,000, 2 or 3 years each.
1 of $5,000, 2 or 3 years.
2 of $1,000, 2 or 3 years each.
3 of $500, 3 or 5 years each.

THOS. K. PETTY,
158 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—FOUR-STORY Brick Building, No. 74 Wood street. Inquire of HAYS & GETTY, Market street, near Fifth.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—FROM April 1st, the Brick Warehouse No. 9 Wood street. Inquire of S. MCKEE & CO., 62 Water street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—TWO SECOND-STORY Rooms, on Federal street, Allegheny, in a desirable locality. Apply at No. 30 Federal street, for terms, &c.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM—FROM April 1, a desirable Store Room on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 84 Wood street.

FOR RENT—LOT—THE VACANT LOT 24 by 150, adjoining Homeopathic Hospital, running from First to Second avenue. Inquire of JAS. B. PARKER, 309 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—STOREROOMS—2 FINE Storerooms in Diamond Block, No. 74 Fifth avenue. Possession given for business; rent low. Inquire of PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

FOR RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR—late Crusade Hall, of the Seminary Building, No. 204 North avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny. Apply to D. CHESNUT, 315 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO DWELLINGS of 5 rooms each, with finished attic and good cellars, in good condition, at $9 per month per, &c., on Center avenue. Rent low. Inquire at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 80 Penn street. House is provided with Baths, Furnace and other conveniences. Apply to ALLAN C. EAKEWELL & CO., No. 75 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A VERY DESIRABLE Dwelling, nearly new, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, on Resaca street, Observatory Park, Allegheny city. Rent $600. Apply to C. ARMBRUST, 329 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—LOTS—THE FOUR LOTS and dwelling on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, formerly known as the Skating Park, corner Penn and Thirty-second streets. Suitable for a livery and similar business. R. S. DAVIS, 175 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—NO. 50 Fifth avenue (adjoining Exchange Bank), with rooms in the two stories above and basement. Good location for salesroom and for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 114 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—THREE ROOMS, suitable for a Physician or Dressmaker. Best location in the city—324 Penn street. Also, a large Furnished Front Room, at 254 Penn street, and Dining-room, Kitchen and Bedroom, suitable for a Dressmaker. Have been occupied as such for two years.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—THE SUBURBAN Residence, corner of Penn and Dall

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

DON CARLOS, having lost his "cause," might now come over and help his brother Bourbons on this side of the water to find theirs.

THE cry of the Democrats who have Presidential axes to grind now is that the two-thirds rule has "outlived its usefulness." But certainly not more than the party.

ALL over the country the Republicans are forming together solidly for the approaching contest. The enthusiasm manifested for Republican principles exceeds any that has been shown for years. The loyal sentiment of the people is almost as intense as it was when the war was at its height.

SO THE $73,601,000 gold which everybody thought Uncle Sam possessed shrinks, after deducting all charges against the coin account, to $13,832,000. Had we not better resume at once, irrespective of the fact that the prime prerequisite for the inauguration of specie payments is the accumulation of gold?

IT BEING evident that there is not the remotest shadow of a possible difference between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and that they will work in the future, as in the past, in perfect harmony, the professional fomentors had better now shut up shop, since the subsequent proceedings will interest them no more.

THE various conflicting elements of the Democratic Congressional Caucus Finance Committee are utterly unable to reconcile their differences. MAHOMET will not go to the mountain, the mountain stands and mocks at MAHOMET, and all around the faithful the pitiless sands of the desert glare and gloom. It is indeed sorrowful.

THE White League lower branch of the Louisiana Legislature on Monday voted to impeach Governor KELLOGG by a vote of 61 to 46. The Senate, however, promptly acquitted him, and now the Democratic incendiaries are as chagrined and inconsolable as was historic GUY FAWKES upon the discovery and checkmating of his infernal plot.

THE notorious CHORPENNING claim having come to grief, it is presumed JERE BLACK will now follow the example of the other illustrious Democratic Presidential aspirants, and commence "swinging around the circle." That famous guano case was settled some time ago, we believe, so that there is nothing of moment to detain him.

THE dry goods importations at New York, last month, amounted to $10,455,815. Compared with the corresponding month last year, this shows a decrease of $2,255,158; and in comparison with 1874, a falling off of $3,025,103. The sooner the whole country is arrayed in garments of its own manufacture, the better for everybody concerned.

THE law commands the suspension of secular pursuits on Sunday, and christianity does the rest. This is the rule, but it has exceptions. For instance, the "reform" Mayor of Chicago presided on Sunday evening at the opening of a walking match in that city, introducing the contestants and "taking a turn or two himself" on the arena. If the people of Chicago have any sense of decency or self-respect, they will "take a turn or two" on the official throat of this shameless desecrator of the sanctity of the Sabbath, as soon as opportunity serves.

HON. HENRY C. ROBINSON, of Hartford, Connecticut, who was yesterday nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of that State, is perhaps the strongest man who could have been named. He is one of the ablest and most popular lawyers in the State, has long been prominent in its politics as a Republican, is extremely popular, is one of the best speakers in the State, and is universally regarded as the most available candidate who could have been selected. His name will put an end to what little is left of the old feud between New Haven and Hartford, so that the party will enter the contest thoroughly united. The ticket, as a whole, is the strongest the Republicans of Connecticut have been able to put before the people for several years, and we entertain sanguine hopes of its success.

THE Legislature of Kentucky has killed a bill to punish and prevent bribery at elections. The extent of the evil is to be alarming. Even the *Courier-Journal* bemoans "the alarming state of corruption that prevails at all Kentucky elections." In some counties, where there used to be a voting population of 2,700, as many as 1,500 men have been bribed at a single election. This is appalling, and all the more so for the reason that, when once a man sells his vote, he is then on the market every election. Indeed, the history of Kentucky elections is a history of bribery, which has so encroached even upon the primary elections, that men buy each other like so many cattle. So thoroughly indoctrinated are political aspirants with this theory of buying votes, that it is matter of record that when a ticket is nominated a consultation is had, and the money necessary to buy enough votes to make the election sure is ascertained and assessed upon the candidate or party, or both.

N. B.—Kentucky is one of the banner Democratic States of the Union.

PERFECTION in the art manufactures of a nation has a double value; that of the enjoyment and renown which it gives, and the profit in a commercial point of view which flows from it. Throughout Europe, what is called technical instruction is now considered of as much importance as higher education. Art schools are springing up everywhere in the cities, and old foundations are being extended in the same direction. It is one of the characteristic movements of the age, and it is a matter of paramount importance to the people of this country that they should participate in it. It is fast becoming a vital question for American industry. Mechanical skill and inventiveness are invaluable, as the broad results already attained in our social and industrial condition abundantly testify; but though less apparent, it is not the less true, that unless we enrich our native wares and labor by artistic beauty, we shall never take rank as an industrial community with France, England and Germany. While machinery subordinates the workman more and more, assimilating him to itself, art emancipates him, and subordinates the machine. In the former case, where he is merely an adjunct, he is imprisoned within the narrowest routine, doing one or two things, and but one or two things evermore. At the Centennial Exhibition our art manufactures will be chiefly remarkable for poverty and inferiority, the result of having neglected to apply the fine arts to our industries. There are numerous branches of handicraft in which we might be made to flourish equally as well here as in Europe, and with which, being artistic, machinery cannot enter into competition. There is, indeed, no reason why the beautiful should not be wedded to the useful throughout the whole range of our industries, by applying art to their production, thus greatly increasing their value and variety, and opening up many new fields of profitable labor from which we are at present shut out.

THE strange and unusual weather we are having makes many people fear that we shall have a summer season of severe sickness. The best minds in the country are trying to solve the problem, so that they may be able to give the proper advice to the public. An interesting paper on "the meteorological conditions preceding epidemics," was read on Monday before the Chicago Academy of Physcians and Surgeons, in which, among the premonitory indications of the transformation of ordinary diseases into diseases of a new type, more or less resembling the character of an epidemic, were named the disturbance of the regular and ordinary condition of the atmosphere, an inversion of the seasons, long continued drought followed by protracted rainfall, with an increased density and pressure of the atmosphere. It was claimed that most of these "disease warnings" had already been given the past season, and it was also cited as a singular fact that both in the middle ages and in modern times the lesser epidemic which has generally preceded and preannounced the coming of the greater is influenza. This lesser epidemic we are now experiencing, accompanied with light but wide spreading epidemics of measles and its attendant whooping cough, mumps, and scarlet fever. These latter are complicated in some cases with diphtheria. Small-pox has also prevailed in certain sections, and so has the typhoid fever. But none of these have given a general impress to all the ordinary cases of diseases. Of the well-known epidemics only three remain: yellow fever, typhus, and plague. If it was yellow fever, we should hear something of it from the Southern and tropic cities, but it is not prevailing at any point just now. Of typhus there are no reports of its prevalence at present, but there is said to be a wide-spread prevailing tendency to typhoid. There does not, however, appear to be any particular cause for anxiety. The symptoms are not at all alarming. Meanwhile, temperance and cleanliness are the very best preventives and safeguards against diseases of whatever kind, that can possibly be employed.

THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

An investigation, similar to the one recently made here, is now going on in Philadelphia into the affairs of the Eastern House of Refuge; and it seems also to have grown out of the wounded feelings of a discharged employee.

These institutions, like many others which annually go to the Legislature for appropriations to carry them along, are not in any sense State institutions. The Reform School is, like the Eastern House of Refuge, a private corporation, existing independent of the State and beyond its control, except so far as the State has the power to annul or amend its charter. Both were started upon the same foundation and with the same object in view. That object was to provide a place for the detention and reformation of young delinquents, and the cost of their maintenance was to be collected from the several counties, in proportion to the number of children sent from each.

The contributors to the funds of the Reform School, who are required, we believe, to pay a dollar a year each, elect the managers; and the several counties have the right to appoint additional managers, according to the amounts annually levied upon them to support the children sent by them to the institution. Under this rule the contributors elect the principal part of the Board of Managers, the county of Allegheny elects four, the county of Beaver one, and other counties one each. The State has no representative in the board, and has no voice in the management. The same rule prevails in the Eastern House of Refuge. It, like the Reform School, is a close corporation, and both have a benevolent purpose. They sprang into existence under one of the best impulses of human nature, and are managed without fee or reward by a class of active business men who give their time and attention to the management solely from a sense of duty.

For many years past the State has appropriated the money necessary to pay the officers of these institutions. It has been under no obligation to do so, but has yearly assumed the burden of their maintenance, solely because the public welfare was pron oted thereby. The State, therefore, while a large annual contributor, is in no way responsible for the methods of management pursued in either.

We allude to these facts solely to call attention to the necessity that exists of changing this anomalous condition of things. The time has come when the State should assume the burden of the management of such institutions and meet all the responsibility of taking care of them. The Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums in Philadelphia, the two Houses of Refuge, the School for Feeble Minded Children and Fairmont Hospital are all private corporations; and as the State feels bound to contribute the cost of their support, it is but fair that she should also have the control of them through trustees of her own appointment. The men who now give their time and attention to these institutions, solely from a sense of duty, have had too large a burden thrust on them. They cannot attend to their business and to the complicated affairs of a public institution at the same time. If the State is to pay the expenses of these institutions it should also have the management of them. The care of reformatory and punitive institutions seems naturally to belong to the State; and if, in her earlier days, she left these things to her more enterprising and public spirited citizens, she should now relieve them from their heavy load and take her proper place as the manager of, as well as purse-bearer for, the institutions which provide he needed treatment for the guilty and the unfortunate.

ANOTHER BACKSET.

The new Constitution seems to prevent effectually all attempts to divert the public funds of municipalities. A case in point has just been decided in Philadelphia. An act was passed April 12, 1875, conferring power upon the Courts of Common Pleas, upon presentation of a petition, as provided by the act, from any institution commonly known as Homes for Friendless Children, to grant a degree requiring the Commissioners of the county or city in which such school is situated, to pay to the treasurer of such institution, out of the county funds, such sums as shall be deemed just and necessary. The court is required to fully investigate the matter, upon presentation of the petition, and also to prescribe the manner of paying over the money. The Northern Home for Friendless Children petitioned for the benefits of said act, and Judge BIDDLE refused the prayer of the petitioners on two grounds: First, because it required of the judiciary an extra judicial act which they were not bound to perform; and second, because the law under which the petition was urged conflicts with the provision of the Constitution prohibiting any city, etc., "to obtain or appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution or individual." The Court says that while the judiciary, out of respect to a co-ordinate branch of the government, have executed all the duties which the Legislature has imposed upon them, yet at no distant day they will be forced to decide whether, in justice to suitors, they should undertake to perform any duties which are not of a judicial character. The duties imposed by this act might as readily be discharged by laymen, and on that account alone the Court was reluctant to assume the grave responsibility which the act imposed. But the great and paramount obstacle was the constitutional provision above quoted. This was designed to confine the local governments to the purposes for which they have been created, and to restrain the Legislature from authorizing any perversion of them. No city can be authorized to appropriate money for any corporation, association or individual—the Northern Home for Friendless Children being an incorporated association for the care of friendless children. The Court further holds that even if the Legislature has the power to authorize the appropriation, it would be a grave question whether it would do so in the manner proposed—the function not being judicial, the Court might be regarded as a "special commission" interfering with the money of the municipality.

PERSONAL.

Solon Robinson, for many years cattle-market reporter and agricultural writer in the New York *Tribune*, is now at the point of death at Jacksonville, Florida. He was once famous as the author of the sensational book which worked on the sympathies and purses of the poor, entitled "Hot Corn." The book was trashy, but had a tremendous sale.

L. A. Allen, writing to the Kansas City *Times*, denies that Kit Carson lies buried in a coyote patch with nothing to mark his grave, and says he "attended Gen. Carson while he was sick, before he died, and was at his burial. He is buried at Edgewville, Colorado, in August, 1868, with military honors, and in November following, as soon as the weather was cool enough, his wife's body, who died about a month before he did, were taken up and taken to Taos, in New Mexico, where he was buried by the Masons, he being a member of that order."

It is not generally known that Charlotte Cushman at one time directed the choir of what was formerly known as the "Concert" Church, on Hanover street, Boston. It was at the time when Ralph Waldo Emerson, then a young man, and unknown, was a colleague of Rev. Dr. Ware, this having been his only pastoral charge. It was little thought, then, that the modest young preacher and the unknown young singer in the choir, at a salary of about three dollars per week, would become so famous all over the world.

Another case of marrying a coachman is reported. The bride is the daughter of a wealthy resident of Stamford, Connecticut, handsome, intelligent, and admired by many of the beaux of that aristocratic place. The husband is a young Englishman, who has been groom and coachman for the young lady's father for about two years—one unusually intelligent for his occupation, and liked exceedingly by all the family, and, it seems, especially by the daughter. The courtship took place by daylight, almost exclusively during the drives to the depot to receive the indulgent papa. They were married in Stamford by a Methodist clergyman.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Winter, as Foreordained, Not a Success—The Lenten Season—Spring Fashions in Suits, Costumes, Hats and Lingerie.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, February 23, 1876.

This winter, past now, according to the almanac, was foreordained to be a cold one by fashion, which has grown so accustomed to having its mandates obeyed, that it quite forgot to provide for the possible emergency of a mild one. Everything was to be fur, or furry, and with the curious species of psychological deception we can, and do so often, practice upon ourselves, the dealers in furs, believing what they wished to believe, laid in large stocks, and find them now upon their hands, with no chance of sale before next December, and the possibility of a change in style, depriving their goods of half their value.

Hard times to be a dealer in furs in an uncertain climate like this; one would think they would all feel like emigrating to Russia. There is one garment, however, which will outlast the present season, and that is the round silk cloak lined with fur. Under the conditions which exist for women in society at large it is exactly what they need for a "wrap," and it will be likely to take a permanent place.

Fashionable women who live in well warmed and perfectly ventilated houses do not need and do not wear much warmer clothing in winter than they do in summer, except when they walk. What they require mainly is a thoroughly warm wrap to put over their thin clothing, protect them at the theater or opera, and in stepping from the warmth of indoors to a carriage; and for these purposes nothing could be better devised than this fur lined wrap which envelops the whole person, but not being embarrassed by sleeves, does not crush the lighter dress. Moreover the cost of the garment, the rich fabrics of which it is composed, and the clasps of wrought and precious metal which have been introduced to give them the requisite finish, all show that they will neither be common nor short-lived.

LENT.

The gay season is over until Easter (which occasions a little revival) and Lent has begun, bringing to many a blessed sense of relief. The office of "society" women is no sinecure now-a-days, notwithstanding that fewer private entertainments are given than formerly. But the business of regular "receptions" occupies a vast amount of time, and the machinery of charities and charitable entertainments still more.

It is a more curious fact that there never were so many "institutions," never so much money expended in keeping them alive, and never was charity (the popular kind) more fashionable than now; yet if a case of real and desperate need appears there is no existing provision for it. A new institution has to be created with a complete corps of officers and managers, expensive building-and an annual disbursement of many thousands of dollars to meet it.

But to return to Lent. Having few holidays of our own, we are beginning to adopt those of our neighbors, and of other countries, irrespective of their particular national or religious significance.

Mardi Gras is the last added to the list, and will soon become the synonym for fancy dress parties of a peculiar and somewhat eccentric type. Mardi Gras, this year, was celebrated in a hundred different ways by persons who, ten years ago, had never heard of it. Pound parties, "candy pull" parties, "Dickens" parties, "Mother Goose" parties, "old-time" parties and others *ad infinitum*.

The "pound" parties are new this season, and the proceeds are always used for a charitable object.

Invited guests take with them a pound of anything they choose, and label it according to the wit and sense at their command. Of course there is scope for much humor and of the perfectly inoffensive, if does not degenerate into coarseness; but when you buy a pound of real shell jewelry and find a live lobster in a box, there is little more to be said.

There is not enough High Church among us to make Lent very much a season of fasting and humiliation.

The progress of that which is done is from a practical and hygienic, rather than a religious point of view. People stop giving parties because some people do not go to them, and because the interval affords an opportunity for the performance of household duties, and the making of necessary preparations to meet the spring when it comes. Young girls like the opportunity it affords them of getting themselves up in entirely different style, and think it looks foreign and romantic to wear black and go out in the morning to church just as the young men are going down town.

CHURCH DRESS.

Black is always a favorite church-going dress in New York city, and particularly is it so this season in conjunction with the cream and ivory tints. A woman can hardly help feeling devotional in a really hand-some black silk suit, with cream colored hat, trimmed with cream colored cachemire lace, ivory silk tie, and ivory tinted gloves.

There is serenity, statisfaction and thankfulness, that we are not as other people are in every line and fold of it. Nothing loud, no contrast of high colors is ever worn at church by a really fashionable or well bred woman. It would show what is worse than irreligion, "bad taste," and after all there is connection between taste and morality, whether piety has much to do with it or not. In this matter of church dress we only imitate our French cousins, and we are of late years imitating them also in the substitution of fine soft, black cachemire for silk. Black cachemire dresses are in preparation this season as fashionably and extensively as last, for spring, church and street wear, always associated more or less with black silk, usually of the soft, hand-finished kind. The simplest and most popular method of making them is with a trimmed or puffed front, shirred sides and draped back, sleeves in which lengthwise puffings of silk are inserted, and a cuirass basque, the latter being now universal, unless the dress is cut in the princesse style.

The fine "knife" pleatings which have been so well worn are this season used to edge shirred flounces, instead of being employed to form the entire trimming of a skirt, and therefore less material is required, while the effect is even better than before.

Flat folds, bands and braids are also coming into vogue so rapidly that many of the spring suits, and cosumes will be completed without the addition of a flounce or a ruffle.

SPRING STYLES.

The whole winter has been so much like spring, the exceeding mildness of the temperature rendering it impossible to wear very heavy clothing, that it seems hardly worth while speaking of spring fashions, as involving any great change in the actual character of clothing.

Heavy cloth suits prepared for a season something like the preceding winter of 1874 in intensity and severity have, in many cases, not been brought out, the silks, cachemires and light beiges worn in the fall, having seemed so much more suitable. What is really needed, therefore, among the majority of ladies, are the suits for demi season, composed of standard fabrics, and for these there is already a very active demand. The new materials, so far as they differ from the preparations present few novel features. They are in checks, clear plaids and stripes, and the large meshed net and lace patterns which were so fashionable last year. These stripes are used to compose entire suits, and are trimmed with a plain material put on in bias folds, but the checks are generally used for trimming, sleeveless jackets suitable, if it

FINANCE AND TRADE.

UESDAY EVENING, February 29, 1876.

e monetary situation continued to bear features of plenty and ease so frequently referred heretofore. Prime paper is readily placed, but unknown or doubtful names with little toleration from bankers. ock cavies there is not much sort of movement. We learn of recent transactions of Allegheny Valley Railroad income sevens @87, an advance on the latest previous ations. On the other hand our telegraphic dispatches from Philadelphia express a slightly downward tendency in Marysville Railroad stock and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway ons. In the New York market to-day showed a slight upward tendency, e stocks underwent no decided alterations. The general condition of the money kets of this country is one of abundance and dullness.

The very pertinent query as to when long expected revival of trade will place, is still uppermost in the minds the public. To those who look for a len and total change in the character ade, we can hold out no hopes for such vent. The return of activity, confidence and prosperity will necessarily be slow, and its progress will at the best tle more than perceptible. The question, therefore, cannot be answered, nor any especial date for the resumption ctivity be fixed.

The *United States Economist*, in connection with this question, reviews the es of the partial suspension of trade, the course of business in a manner leads it to the conclusion that the condition of credit is one of the leading es of the present dull times. Speaking he undercurrent of distrust which is rywhere felt, it says: "While this spread distrust lasts it is impossible trade to revive, especially when the rness of taxation, and the fluctuations rchasing power of the currency, make ossible and even probable that men be stripped of their honest gains e will fully revive when men have ined confidence in each other, and n taxation and currency are on a sound stable basis."

most important and well put conclusis the deduction from the above facts sharpers and swindlers, of whatever l and degree, must be ostracised. Honmen must come to the front and take lead. Accommodation must be exled to trusty borrowers, and to them e. Law must thoroughly protect every on in the full and undisturbed possession of his own. All swindling, under utever pretext or disguise, must be cerly punished, if not by the courts, at all nts by public opinion. Dishonest men st be made to feel that, whatever their lth or position, their dishonesty forfeits destroys their social standing. When esty is commercially and socially at a imum, and roguery commercially and ally far below par, trade will revive flourish.

Foreign advices are not very favorable at present. France, which has been d up as the pattern of financial soundss for the past two or three years, appears on the point of undergoing the inable result of overtrading and speculaon, even though it be on a gold basis. e following is what an exchange says:

he cable brings news of a panic impending the Bourse at Paris. The intelligent correspondent supposes the anxiety to be in consequence of the elections. The real cause is ibly the over-extension of French railroad building. Close observers of French affairs e been ready at any time in the past year to see a panic in railroad urities strike that country. The business railroad building has been altogether reforce since the close of the Franco-German war. The provinces are overrun with s arbitrary to the main trunk lines, and certain distances, competing with them. rters have been granted profusely for the lding of these subsidiary lines, and they e been laid at great expense where they not possibly be made to pay interest on the r estment. The amount of capital that has n put into these holes in the ground is so at that a reaction must come at some time, t it is probably now at hand. France, which never had a panic, is about to experience a ifront collapse like that which has swept gland, the United States, Germany, Austria l most recently, Russia.

On the London Stock Exchange, January Mexican bonds fell to the lowest point they ve yet reached, to wit: 1½! Why does not do de Tejada quietly authorize some disct broker to buy up the whole of the nds at this figure, and thus end this deplore scandal? The most impecunious of bankers could afford to invest in his debts at 1½ ds on the dollar. Suppose the Mexican ut were $60,000,000. Surely, Mexico could se $750,000 for the sake of extinguishing it. haps there is a game of that kind going on, there have been large purchases of the nds made at the fall, and these purchases said to be on Dutch account." In such a plished way has caused this last fall in exicans."

The interest Spain pays for her loans is ghtful. That nation has just borrowed 0,000 in bonds bearing 11 per cent. she reves £166,800 in cash and £71,200 in the overe coupons of the bonded debt, while the ndicate bought at about 26, but which the vernment takes in this trade at par. For 0,800 in hard cash—she receives to pay £22,000 per year interest. In five ars she will have paid £110,000 in interest, or ,200 more than she now receives, and will l have the £200,000 principal to pay.

—The following table shows the prices of ld, Government bonds, railway stocks, c., at the various sessions of the New rk Stock Exchange during the day, furshed by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 xth street:

February 29 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:10 P.M.	2:20 P.M.
old	114	114	114	114	114½	114½
S.'s 5-20, coup	115	115	....	....	....	115
5's, 1865	117	117⅜	....	....	....	117⅜
10's, 1865	117	117⅜	....	....	....	117⅜
10's, 1867, registered	121⅛	121⅜	....	....	....	121⅜
10's, 1867	121⅜	121⅝	....	....	....	121⅝
40's	118⅛	118⅜	....	....	....	118⅜
40's, coupons	121⅛	121⅜	....	....	....	121⅜
rrency 6's	123⅛	123⅜	....	....	....	123⅜
w 5 per cents	118⅛	118⅜	....	....	....	118⅜
estern Union Tel	71⅝	72	72¼	72⅛	71	72
ickslilver	12½	....	....	12½	....	....
cific Mail	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	....
anama	....	....	....	131	....	....
lams Express	108½	....	....	108½	....	....
ada-Farge Express	62½	....	....	62	....	....
erican Express	62½	....	....	62	....	....
ited States Express	67	....	....	67	....	....
w York Central	....	....	116	115⅝	....	....
ie	18	18	18	18	....	....
ie preferred	....	....	37	37	....	....
icago Central	60½	61	61	60¾	....	....
ichigan Southern	90¼	102	102	102	....	....
inois Central	....	....	....	99½	....	....
eveland & Pitts	83¾	....	83¾	83¾	....	....
icago & Northwest	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	....	....
Do. preferred	63⅜	63½	64	....	....	....
ck Island	110¾	....	....	110⅞	....	....
Paul common	42¾	42¾	43	42¾	....	....
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾	....	....	....	....
asah, common	2¾	4	3¾	3¾	....	....
t Wayne	102½	....	....	102½	....	....
lo and Mississippi	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	....	....
Do. preferred	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	....	....
arion	143	143	143	141½	....	....
anibal and St. Joe	19¾	19¾	19¾	19	....	....
o Mississippi	5	5	....	....	....	....
C. & I. C	3	....	....	4¾	....	....
antic & Pac. Tel	....	20¾	20¾	....	....	....
uth Carolina, Ap	....	....	....	....	....	....
ua Carolina, Jr	....	....	....	....	....	....
assouri 6's	....	103	....	....	103	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
ennsylvania Central	56¼	56⅝	....
eading	55¾	56¼	....
nited Co.'s of N. J	141	142	....
il Creek	14½	....	....
ehigh Valley	....	63¼	....
entral Transportation	48¾	49	....
. C. & St. L., m. b	83	84	....
nion Pacific bonds	18¾	....	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 114⅝.

NOON.

Gold strong, opening at 114, closing at 114⅝; carrying rates 2 to 4 per cent.; loans also moderat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds in good demand and higher. Railroad bonds quiet but steady. State securities dull. Stocks at the opening were firm and higher with an advance from ¼ to 1¾ per cent., the latter Western Union. At second call the market was weak, and during the last hour heavy and lower, with the principal activity in Western Union, Pacific Mail and Lake Shore. The decline from the highest point of the day ranged from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. Western Union declined to 70¾, in consequence of unfavorable rumors in regard to a dividend. It is believed the rumors were merely circulated to depress the stock, and that a dividend will be paid as usual. Pacific Mail sold off to 22¾ and Lake Shore to 69¾. Western Union and Lake Shore recovered a fraction in final dealings. Transactions 31,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Pacific Mail, 88,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 9,000 St. Paul, 9,500 Erie, 54,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 4,000 Wabash. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	70¾	Toledo & Wabash	37¾
Pacific Mail	22¾	Do. preferred	57¾
Adams Express	103½	Fort Wayne	102½
Wells-Fargo Exp	58	Terre Haute	5¼
American Exp	62	Do. preferred	20
U. S. Express	74	Chicago & Alton	101¾
New York Central	115½	Do. preferred	107
Erie	19¾	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Do. preferred	39	Illinois Central	99
Harlem	141	Burling'n & Qu'cy	119¾
Do. preferred	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	19
Mich. Central	90	Delaware & Lack	117¾
Lake Shore	69¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	20¾
Illinois Central	101¾	Union Pacific stock	67¼
Clev. & Pitts	83¾	Central Pac. bonds	108¾
North western	32¾	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do. pref'red	63¾	Do. land grants	103¼
N. J. Central	107	Mariposa	7¾
Rock Island	110¾	Do. preferred	75
St. Paul	42¾	Panama	131½
Do. preferred	75¾	Missouri Pacific	12
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	115¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1865, new	115¾	10-40's coupons	121¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	126¾
5-20's, 1868	125¾		
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, new	87¾
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	103
Virginia, old	37½		

LONDON, February 29, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2¼ per cent., being ¼@¾ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money and account 94 5-16. United States bonds 5-20's, 1865, 105; do 1867, 108; 10-40's, 106¾; new 6's, 106½. Railroad securities—New York Central 15½; Erie 15¾; preferred 31.

PARIS, February 29.—Rentes 66 francs 32½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 29.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 29, 1876.

A moderately active movement was reported in general trade to-day, the demand having been fair for a jobbing trade and values quite steady. No particular events occurred to break the usual monotonous course of trade, and we have therefore no especial features to report.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,849	Cheese, bxs	29
Corn, bush	5,021	Butter, pkgs	121
Wheat, bush	1,465	Bacon, lbs	28,000
Barley, bush	5,80	Potatoes, bush	2,415
Oats, bush	2,400	Hay, bales	499

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—Are firm with a good jobbing demand. Prices are firm and holders are very strong in their views. We quote for choice lots $4 00@4 50 per barrel; common and mixed $2 00@3 75.

BEANS—The improved inquiry previously noted continues, and white prices are not quotably advanced, the market is quite firm. We quote prime white navy from first hands $1 10@1 20 per bushel in jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BUTTER—There continues to be a strong feeling on first-class grades of table butter, and nearly all qualities are rather scarce and in improved request. Values are quite firm but no quotable advance in the very best grades. We quote prime to choice roll 28@30c; fancy or print-edged 31@32c; common grades ranged from 12@25c.

CIDER—The demand is quite sluggish, the market is dull, and prices are rather lower. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRACKERS—The market is strong under the influence of a scarcity of stock. Prices remain unchanged. We quote as follows: Pilot bread, $5 00; XXX Family, 6½c; XXX Gunpowder, 8c; XXX Pittsburgh, 6½c; XXX Premium, 8c; XXX Boston, 8c; XXX Extra Sodas, 8c; XXX Oyster, 6½c; XXX Soda, 6½c; XXX Butter, 6½c; XXX Sugar, 8c; XXX Ginger Snaps, 8c; XXX Lemon Snaps, 8c; XXX Coffee, 8c; XXX Wine Biscuit, 8c; XXX Pic Nic, 8c; XXX Belle Vernon, 8c; XXX Arrowroot, 8c; XXX Cream, 8c; XXX Sugar, 8c; XXX Oatmeal, 8c; XXX Graham, 8c; XXX Milk, 8c; XXX Soda Fountain, 8c; XXX Frosted Cream, 8c; XXX Frosted Honey, 8c; XXX Frosted Lemon, 8c; XXX Frosted Ginger, 8c; XXX Frosted Coffee, 8c; XXX Frosted Oval, 8c; XXX Frosted Sugar, 8c; XXX Frosted Wine, 8c; XXX Frosted Pic Nic, 8c; XXX Frosted Arrowroot

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 24, FIRST National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 29, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.18	27	77	N.W.	Gentle	Lsnow
2 P. M.	30.280	29	77	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.230	29	77	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.283 Highest thermon....39
Mean thermon.....28 5 Lowest thermon....25
Rainfall.....12

Sargent's Time Lock.

Elsewhere in the COMMERCIAL of to-day will be found a *correction* of a statement made by Mr. Keating in regard to a contest on Time Locks in this city last week.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWF

The Dispensary.

During the month of February 1,176 prescriptions were made at the Free Dispensary connected with the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue. The physicians in charge also made 152 visits to outdoor patients.

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company.

The stockholders are requested to attend a meeting at Room 20, Germania Bank Building, Wood street, on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, to take action for contesting the late election of Directors.

A NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Burglary.

A burglar entered the house of Edward Culp, corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, Monday afternoon, during the absence of the family, but before he had time to secure any property, Mrs. Culp returned and the fellow escaped. Two trunks were broken open and the contents scattered over the floor.

The Register's Business.

Register Gray reports thirty-three wills admitted to probate during the month of February, and thirty-two letters granted. George Oliver as administrator of Wm. Oliver, filed a bond in $20,000; Mrs. Elizabeth Flemming, administratrix of D. L. Fleming, $30,000, and B. Clifford Bakewell and Wm. Bakewell, administrators of B. P. Bakewell, $40,000.

The Boilers and Manufacturers.

The very lengthy conference of Monday night between the boilers and manufacturers resulted in a proposition of the latter to "split the difference" and fix the price at $4 62½ per ton, the "hot dollar" not to be considered. The Boilers' Union will consider this proposition on Saturday and a further conference will be held next Monday evening.

Poisoned Paupers.

Monday evening three inmates of the Allegheny Poor Farm found a bottle of liniment in the shoe shop, and mistaking it for whisky, imbibed large doses thereof. They were soon prostrated with a sickness that seemingly foreboded death. Superintendent Grubbs poured down their throats large quantities of salt, sweet oil and squills, which had the desired effect, and the lives of the three citizens were saved.

The Lenten Season.

Trinty Church makes the following announcements of services during the season of lent:

Ash Wednesday, 10½ A. M., and 5 P. M.; Good Friday, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; Holy Week, (daily) 9½ A. M., and 5 P. M.

Other days—Sundays, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; Mondays, 5 P. M.; Tuesdays, 5 P. M.; Wednesdays, 9½ A. M., and 5 P. M.; Thursdays, 5 P. M.; Fridays, 9½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., Saturdays, 5 P. M.

The Late George Fortune.

The funeral of the late George Fortune took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. B. Sweitzer, Simon Johnston, John Torrence, Samuel McKee, Joseph Finch and Henry Hays.

A special meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday at the office on Fourth avenue, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has heard with deep sorrow of the death of George Fortune, Esq., for many years our secretary and executive officer.

Second—That our official and personal acquaintance with him for a quarter of a century, convinced us that he was an honest man, a kind husband and father and a good citizen.

Third—That we sympathize with his family in their affliction.

Fourth—That we attend the funeral.

Fifth—That these resolutions be placed on our records, and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

HEAR the plumber's fiendish chuckle,
As your hand he grimly gripes,
And remarks in blandest accents,
"Cold this morning—how's your pipes?"

"TERRIBLE Temptation"—A load of coal exposed to the night air.

THE number of inquests held by the Coroner in February is twenty.

BURGLARS broke through a house on Windsor street, Saturday night.

A GRAND demonstration ball will be given at Lafayette Hall, St. Patrick's night.

MRS. REICH was yesterday committed for trial by the Mayor on a charge of larceny.

A GRAND masquerade ball took place at the South Side Odd Fellows' Hall last night.

A MAN's hold upon the earth yesterday was a good deal like picking up eels by the tail.

LENT commences to-day—a fast of forty days, commemorative of the fast of our Savior.

AN attempt was made Sunday night to break into a key shop on Middle street, Allegheny.

THE Allegheny Park Commission met last evening, but no important business was transacted.

EGONIS thinks it a little singular that, while there is so much Lent, he finds it impossible to borrow anything.

THE till of a grocery on Rebecca street, Allegheny, was tapped yesterday, the thief getting away with three or four dollars.

JOHN GRIBBEN, who was thrown over an embankment at Brownsville avenue, Monday night, and thought to be fatally injured, will probably recover.

THE Celestial Literary Society will give a literary and musical entertainment at the Reformed Presbyterian church, Eighth street, on Friday evening, 3d inst.

AN evening contemporary says Alderman Hoerr sent two men thirty days to the Work House on the charge of burglary. And the aldermen are clamoring for an enlargement of their jurisdiction.

MR. GEORGE SHAW, of the Western Union Telegraph office, lost his pocket-book last Monday. It contained about a hundred dollars in money, a certificate of deposit and other valuable papers. Mr. S. thinks his pocket was picked.

ADVERTISING, like many other good things, has its drawbacks. It compels the business man to exert himself in attending to the wants of his customers, and for the same reason prevents the clerks from lounging around and enjoying themselves.

JAMES ORR, employed at the stove warehouse of D. Dehaven, Wood street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny, and after a hearing was held for trial by the Mayor. The defendant is but seventeen years of age. He had confessed to robbing the till of his employer, and upon his person were found the key of the money drawer, one for the store door, and also a drawing of the key for the safe.

THIS is Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, and will be observed in the Episcopal and Catholic churches. The ceremony of distributing the ashes will be the feature in the exercises of the Catholic churches. On Wednesday and Friday evening throughout the forty days of Lent services will be held, and on the latter evening the Stations of the Cross will be recited with the *Stabat Mater*.

AN attempt to burglarize Smith's tavern, on the Steubenville pike, was made on Sunday night. The thief cut out two panes of glass and thus effected an entrance into the house. When the sleeping apartment, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Smith, was reached, the latter was aroused and gave the alarm. The thief fled precipitately, and although Mr. Smith pursued, managed to elude arrest.

THE express trains on the Western railroads were more or less delayed in arriving at the Union Depot yesterday. The Atlantic express, which leaves at 12:01, was held for the western connections until nearly two o'clock. The Pacific, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at 1:40 P. M., did not arrive till after two o'clock, having been detained east of Altoona over an hour.

AS Peter Boyle, of the Suspension Bridge, was coming down Bedford avenue, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, he saw an elderly lady fall heavily upon the slippery sidewalk. Peter called some assistance and took the lady to her residence, on the avenue, just above Washington street. Her age was found to be seventy-one. Medical assistance was summoned. The lady's name is Mrs. Meyers.

THE Black Hills expedition now organizing in Allegheny will start as soon as the weather is favorable. John Hall, a cigar maker of the Third ward, and an old California miner, are the leaders of the enterprise, and have secured eleven others to go with them. Among these are Chris. Herman and Noble Jones, members of the Friendship Engine Company, and Mike McCafferty, of the Columbia Company. They will get their outfit at Bismarck.

Gold! Gold!!

SANITARY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Health—The Matter of Free Vaccination—A Tilt at Councils.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Slagle, President, in the chair,

Health Officer Gray announced the death of Mr. John D. Fleming, a member and Secretary of the Board for five years past.

Dr. Thomas then presented a series of resolutions expressing the regret of the Board at the death and offering condolence, which were passed unanimously.

The reports of all the physicians appointed to vaccinate indigent persons of the city show that 211 successful vaccinations in all had been performed. Warrants were ordered for their payment. Thus the many thousands of dollars which were to be paid by the city dwindles down to $211.

Dr. McCord reported that twelve wells to do persons or more on Mount Washington had been vaccinated at the expense of the city. He understood that only indigent persons were to be vaccinated at the city's expense, and he was in favor of investigating the Mount Washington cases. A committee was appointed for that purpose.

A TILT AT COUNCILS:

Dr. Asdale offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh have in defiance of reason and in opposition to convincing evidence, set apart a sum of money inadequate and barely half sufficient to cover the certain just and needed expenses of the Board of Health, and

WHEREAS, Council have further, by resolutions adopted without inquiry, reflection or debate, censured the Board of Health and by hasty, reckless and unwise action have appealed to the General Assembly of the State for legislation, which if accomplished, would be subversive of good order and economical Government, and without regard to the interests of the people, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we accept the sum appropriated and will apply the same towards defraying the expenditures of the Board so far as it may.

Resolved, That when necessary we shall appeal to the higher authority to secure the further appropriation of money, an amount sufficient to cover the expenses of the Board.

Resolved, That this Board specifically denies the truth of each and every proposition contained in the preamble and resolutions recently adopted by Councils and challenge the proof.

A DISCUSSION.

Dr. Asdale asserted that Councils had passed the resolutions, calling upon the Legislature to take such action as would make the Board responsible to Councils merely out of prejudice.

Mr. Slagle was not determined as to the best course to pursue in the opposition of Councils to the Board. He hardly thought it would be wise, however, to throw defiance back at Councils. Perhaps the best course to pursue would be to move along quietly as before and pay no attention to their attacks.

Dr. Asdale was in favor of the Board asserting its dignity and challenging proof of charges.

Dr. McCann considered the attacks buncombe and demagogism. They were made by men who wished to make political capital for themselves out of a false cry of "Retrenchment and reform." The cry, however, is all bosh, and with all the talk they had only reduced the expenses of the city $26,000, of which amount $10,000 is taken from the Board of Health.

Dr. Graham thought Councils acted wrong, but he could not see the advantage of showing their teeth now. It would be better to wait until their turn came.

Dr. McCord was in favor of passing the resolutions.

Dr. Thomas thought it would be better to lay them on the table.

Mr. Slagle had always found it better to let his abusers alone. He had been frequently abused, but generally contented his enemies by simply letting them severely alone. That, too, would be the best course for the Board to pursue.

Mr. Shannon's forbearance ceases to be a virtue beyond a certain point. We made a mistake in reducing our force of employees. We should have increased the Sanitary Inspectors to twelve and the salary to $1,000 each, and we would then have accommodated certain Councilmen.

After further discussion the resolutions submitted by Dr. Asdale were adopted.

EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET.

Dr. Thomas then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board feels sorry that it cannot elect a sanitary inspector at the suggestion of every Councilman.

Resolved, That this Board feel sorry that it is compelled to call Councilmen to obey sanitary laws as well as common citizens.

The resolutions were adopted with but little discussion.

The Board passed a long list of preambles followed by a series of resolutions to abolish both branches of Councils. The preambles set forth that Councils—"those ungodly bodies"—within the last year five years degenerated in character and in influence, intelligence, respectability and honor of the majority of their members until now they are the object of all their transactions is openly questioned by the whole people as being tainted with corruption, and their deliberations have become a burlesque upon legislation and their enactments a carricature of law, that by their lavish expenditures and reckless extravagance they had depleted the City Treasury and increased the municipal debt from $5,000,000 in 1870 to $13,533,319 60 in 1875, and in defiance of the tax burdened people now had the audacity to petition the Legislature for power to still further increase the debt; that this enormous debt was created by constructing enormous reservoirs and water works already costing the enormous sum of dollars and which are not yet completed; in paving avenues in unfrequented parts of the city, where streets were not needed at all; and finally in making all these enormous appropriations those august bodies had acted in defiance of the will of the people and the advice of the wise and prudent members of Councils. These preambles and resolutions asking the Legislature to abolish the Councils.

The paper created no little merriment and called forth the suggestion from Dr. Thomas that it should be referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

No action was taken on the resolutions however, and the transacting business of minor importance the Board adjourned.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Monthly Statement of the Controller.

The following is the statement of Controller Brown, of Allegheny, of the receipts and expenditures in that city during the month of February:

RECEIPTS.

Markets	$ 825 00
Diamond scales	225 14
Second ward scales	122 00
Wharves and landings	117 14
Inspector wood and bark	27 75
Fines and forfeitures	221 30
Delinquent taxes	13,345 71
Sundry sources	19 00
Interest on unexpended balances	79 00
Temporary loan	20,166 67
Grading and paving	10,759 68
Sewer construction	7,127 56
Opening and widening streets	6,439 90
Street permits	60 00
Sale of Ferrules	61 00
Water rents, second assessment	300 00
Water rents, per meter	71 82
Poor fund, No. 1	2,465 35
Poor fund, No. 2	3,467 07
Peddlers license	300 00
Receipts per month of February	75,841 32
Balance in treasury February 1st	22,753 51
Total	$98,614 83

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 3,036 61
Interest	285 00
Fire department	8,359 87
Repairs	711 40
Streets	4,470 77
Wharves and landings	49 95
Surveys	187 00
Police	36 00
Contingent fund	845 95
Water works	5,300 47
Gas	673 98
Interest on wharf bonds	631 66
City property	10,345 00
Grading and paving streets	9,091 39
Sewer construction	36 00
Sanitary	812 99
Special assessment for opening and widening streets	7,728 40
Interest on park bonds	175 00
Poor fund No. 1	7,078 39
Poor fund No. 2	2,630 00
Disbursements for month of February	$54,688 15
Balance on hand March 1	43,926 68
Total	$98,614 83

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths in Pittsburgh the Past Week.

The Board of Health makes the following report of deaths for the week ending February 26th, from causes stated: Drowning, 1; fall, 1; bronchitis, 4; consumption, 6; convulsions, 2; debility, 1; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3; heart disease not specified, 2; valvular disease, 1; laryngitis, acute, 1; old age, 3; paralysis, general, 1; poison, 1; premature birth, 3; pneumonitis, 3; rheumatism, 1; unknown, 3.

White males 22, white females 20, colored males 2, colored females 1. The social relations were married 20, single 18; widows, 2; widowers, 1. The nativity, Pittsburgh, 22; other parts United States, 16; England, 2; Germany, 2; Ireland, 7; not stated, 1.

The ages: Under one year, 14; from 1 to 2, 5; from 2 to 5, 3; from 15 to 20, 7; from 20 to 30, 7; from 30 to 40, 6; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 2; from 70 to 80, 4.

The cases of infectious diseases reported were as follows: Small-pox, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, each two; Sixth ward, three; Twenty-fourth each one; scarlet fever, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth wards, each one, and Thirteenth ward, two; diphtheria, Sixteenth ward, 1; typhoid fever, Sixth and Seventh wards, one each.

Singular Accident.

On Monday night about seven o'clock, a lamp which was sitting on the piano in the residence of Mr. John Shaw, at Stewart's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, exploded. The explosion cast the burning oil over the room, but singularly enough, the piano was the only article in the room that was seriously damaged, it being almost entirely consumed. The other damage was trifling, consisting chiefly of holes burned in the carpet, and damage from water. No one was in the room at the time of the explosion, or the consequences might have been more serious. Loss about $1,100.

Simplicity and Durability.

These are the words that describe Sargent's Time Locks.

THE COAL TRADE.

Opposition to Pending Legislation by the Coal Operators.

An adjourned meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to hear the report of a committee appointed at previous meeting to consider the several bills, now before the Legislature, affecting the coal interests of this section of the State. There was a large attendance and much interest manifested.

The meeting was organized by calling Joseph Walton, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Mr. Bunton as Secretary.

The committee, after the object of the meeting had been stated, submitted the following report:

PITTSBURGH, February 29, 1875.

Pursuant to appointment your committee convened at the office of Joseph Walton & Co., and proceeded to the consideration of the various bills pending before the Legislature affecting the coal interest, all of which, with one exception, if allowed to pass and become laws in their present shape, will be a burdensome and vexatious imposition on the coal trade, not only affecting the operators but the minersas well, causing wide-spread disaster and inestimable injury in the several districts affected by the pernicious and discriminating restrictions and exactions.

After due deliberation and careful consideration of the several bills submitted to your committee, we would respectfully submit the following report of our action, with the recommendations and suggestions affecting each.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

Taken up in order, your committee first took into consideration Senate bill No. 51, which is a joint resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. Payne, providing for a special committee to investigate the causes of disputes and difficulties between employers and employed in the coal business of this Commonwealth, and to report such legislation as they may deem most effectual for the speedy adjustment and settlement of such disputes. There being no objections to this bill its passage is recommended, from the fact if its provisions are carried out, it will be conducive to harmony and good feeling between operators and miners, and may be the means of harmonizing difficulties, avoiding strikes and preventing riot and bloodshed.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT.

Senate Bill No. 52.—Introduced in the Senate by Mr. Colhan, relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to owners or operatives of coal mines, was next considered, and your committee would recommend its condemnation, believing that the present laws affecting landlord and tenant are amply sufficient for all practical purposes. In addition, it is their belief that the act is unconstitutional, and would be detrimental to the interest of both employers and employed.

PAYING EMPLOYEES.

Senate Bill No. 63.—Introduced in the Senate by Mr. Holmes, prescribing how the employes of persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in the mining of coal, or the manufacture and production of iron and steel, shall be paid for their labor and services, was next considered, and adverse action on the measure recommended, for the following reasons, viz:

1. That it would be utterly impracticable to comply with its provisions as no person partnership, association, or corporation engaged in the mining of coal, or the manufacture or production of iron and steel, employing any considerable number of men, can have their accounts in such shape, on the last day of the month, as to be able to tell what is due to each and every employe.

2. That the greatest injury would result to the employee him himself by destroying his credit during the intervening time between the monthly pays, as by this law he would have no security for pledging his pay to secure the necessaries of life.

3. That the few stores attached to collieries in this section are placed there for the accommodation of employes, and are under no obligations whatever to deal at such stores, said employes being at liberty to buy where they please.

THE VENTILATION BILL.

Finally your committee took into consideration House bill No. 66, for which it was more especially created, an act providing the means of securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania."

While we recognize the necessity and importance of some legislation for securing the health and safety of the miners, and would indorse any measure productive of such results, still we consider the provisions of the bill are only applicable to miner operated by slopes and shafts from which the coal is brought to the surface on a level with the pit mouth, and not to mines operated by drift, from which the coal is taken out on a level with the pit mouth.

The provisions of the bill, if this bill would necessitate the appointment of a competent and practical mining engineer as inspector of mines; and, while some of its provisions are proper and necessary, there are others which require significant and important changes, we would therefore recommend its acceptance with the alterations and additions made on the accompanying bills.

Respectfully submitted,

D. REISINGER, Chairman,
M. O'NEILL,
J. C. NEGLEY,
J. M. SCHOONMAKER.

Mr. Dravo moved the report be accepted, which was agreed to.

Mr. Schoonmaker moved that a committee of six coal operators, three from the river and three from the railroad, be appointed to lay the matter before the Legislature. Adopted.

The Chair appointed the following committee: D. Reisinger, M. Stein, M. Hunton, Geo. Miller, Wm. Robbins, John O'Neil.

Mr. O'Neil believed that there are features in the ventilation bill that can never be carried out in the mines in this part of the State, and if the bill should pass it would put an end to mining in this neighborhood. The amount of air required to pass through the mines would blow out any light that could be taken in it.

A motion was made that a committee send a message to Harrisburg to inquire when bill No. 66 will come before the Legislature.

The committee will meet this morning at ten o'clock at the office of Jos. Walton & Co.

On motion adjourned.

EQUITY PROCEEDINGS.

Complicated Land Transactions.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, by William H. Irwin against Henry Ruth and wife. He sets forth that Henry Ruth, being the owner of about twenty acres of land in the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, made application to the plaintiff, who is a real estate dealer, to make arrangements to sell the same, the proceeds, in part, to discharge the encumbrances thereon. Mr. Ruth's wife was at first unwilling to join her husband in the sale, but finally it was agreed that the defendants should convey the land to the plaintiff and surrender the possession thereof to him on thirty days' notice. The plaintiff was to sell the land and apply the proceeds as follows: discharge the encumbrances, pay the wife $8,000, and after deducting a reasonable commission, pay the balance to Henry Ruth. It was also agreed that Mr. Ruth should pay his wife $500, as part of the $8,000, and for the residue should make a personal negotiation note to the order of plaintiff. In accordance with this arrangement the land was conveyed to the plaintiff, and the promissory notes were made by Henry Ruth, indorsed by the plaintiff and given to Mrs. Ruth. Subsequently Mr. Ruth paid his wife one thousand dollars, and lifted two of the notes for $500 each. Now Mr. Ruth retains possession of the land and refuses to give up possession, so that the plaintiff is not able to carry out the arrangement entered into. The plaintiff has not received any consideration for his trouble and indorsing the notes, which Mrs. Ruth still holds, and the payment of which she threatens to enforce.

He therefore asks that Mrs. Ruth may be restrained from negotiating the notes, and that the defendants may be required to accept a re-conveyance of the title of the land, and surrender the said promissory notes to plaintiff upon the delivery of such deed by plaintiff. A preliminary injunction was granted, returnable March 4th, at 10 A. M.

RE-CONVEYANCES DEMANDED.

A. G. Riddle filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, against Daniel Mick and Mary Mick, his wife, *alias* Mary Siegman. He alleges that on February 21, 1874, he conveyed to Mary Siegman a lot of ground in the Seventeenth ward to be held in trust for him until he could pay Daniel Mick $1,200, which he had borrowed from him. It was then to be re-conveyed to him. He has tendered in payment the $1,200 with interests and costs to said defendants, but they have refused to re-convey the land. He also conveyed to Daniel Mick a lot in Shaler township, to be held by him on similar conditions. This land he has also sought to regain by offering Daniel Mick the money, but the defendant, he alleges, refuses to re-convey it. He asks that the defendants may be compelled to re-convey to him upon the payment of the debt with interest and costs.

Bishop Domenec,

A telegram was received yesterday at the Episcopal residence, Grantstreet, announcing the safe arrival, on the steamer Indiana, at Philadelphia, of the Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh. He was met there by Father Tuigg, of Altoona, who is to take charge of one of the two dioceses formed of the old Pittsburgh district. Bishop Domenec will reach this city in a day or two.

The United States Government

Has adopted and are using exclusively Sargent's Time Locks. Every door of every vault and safe in the Treasury Department, at Washington, is locked up with those locks.

Gold! Gold!!

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of Samuel Thompson, the Brownsville distiller, as still on trial. The Government has not yet closed its testimony.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

J. L. Lytle & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. The resolution for composition was directed to be recorded, the same to be binding upon all the creditors.

Fifth Avenue Bank vs. Samuel Glass. This case was continued.

Charles A. Boucher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Reese Owens & Co. were restrained from performing the act sought to be enjoined, and a hearing on the application for an injunction fixed for the 3d prox.

Milligan & Hershberger, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. A meeting of the creditors was ordered for the 10th prox., to consider a proposition for composition and settlement.

Heinz, Noble & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The assignees were directed to file separate bonds in the sum of $50,000 each.

Charles Terneyden, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. A creditors' meeting was ordered for the 8th prox. to ascertain whether the resolution for composition has been passed in accordance with law.

John Walker, Jr., bankrupt, Elizabeth, Pa. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

Hoyt Bros. *et al.* vs. David Ackerman. An order was made referring this matter to Register Harper to ascertain whether the statutory number and value of the creditors have joined in the petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, and to make report on the 3d prox.

Walter Byrom vs. G. A. Mundorf, Pittsburgh. The demand for a jury trial having been withdrawn it is ordered that the said debtor be adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Harper.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

The new trial argument list has been before this court since Monday, and the following cases have been passed upon:

Alias Works vs. Norman & Updegraff. Refused.

John F. Cluley vs. James Shidle *et al.* Refused.

Thomas Scott vs. Annie E. Allender. Refused.

Peterman vs. Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railway Company. Refused.

James B. Hill vs. Knowlson *et al.* Motion for a new trial overruled.

Youngloe Architectural Iron Company vs. Rose Johnson. Held under consideration.

People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Zoeller. Held under consideration.

Colonel Wm. Espy vs. Supervisor of Scott township. Refused.

Samuel F. Duncan vs. Edward J. Waring. Refused.

Maria Dorshaffer vs. Benjamin Eibel. Refused.

Wm. Turner, administrator, vs. Wm. B. Henry. Held under consideration.

W. D. Lewis vs. H. G. Ross *et al.* Held under consideration.

Lauer & Gillis vs. J. H. Dicker. Refused.

John J. Bennett vs. Dollar Savings Bank. Held under consideration.

Barney Grey vs. Charles Aul, remaining partner of Aul & Meyer. Refused.

James McCutcheon *et al.* vs. Jas. Strauss *et al.* Refused.

James Watterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co. Refused.

John Huckenstein vs. Franz & Riddle. Granted.

Robert Marshall vs. Richard Knowlson. Refused.

David Robinson, for use of Wm. Ward, vs. Henry and Isaac Jackson. Held under consideration.

James A. Hutchinson vs. M. McCullough, Jr., & Co. Refused.

Marker Rush vs. W. Ehlers. Refused.

David Craft vs. Louis Feisbach. Refused.

The divorce case of Cora J. vs. Wm. O. Ahl was briefly argued, and finally submitted upon the testimony taken before the master.

The general argument list was then proceeded with, and is still under consideration.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

John Kitchen vs. C. Boyle. Verdict for plaintiff for $52 98.

W. A. Campbell vs. the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company. On trial.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex. rel.* Uriah Walton, Joseph Walton and Peter Haberman filed bonds in the sum of $7,000.

Mary Ann Fredericks vs. J. W. Loy, John Doyle and P. Y. Heyer, action for damages for trespass. Verdict for plaintiff for $75.

A BOUNTY BOND CASE.

Pittsburgh Gas Company vs. the Forbes District, Sixth ward, School Board; action on a bounty bond for $1,000. The plaintiffs offered in evidence the bond dated February, 1865, the act of Assembly incorporating the Gas Company and the act empowering school boards to issue bonds for bounty purposes. The fact that the money had been paid over to the School Board was also shown and plaintiffs rested their case.

The defense claimed that the money had been advanced for taxes about to be levied for bounty purposes and that it never was intended to be returned. It was shown from the minutes of the School Board Trustees for the year of 1864 for bounty purposes, amounting to $6,874, had been paid, and that in 1865 a member reported that a further contribution was wanted for bounty purposes and that the levy was expected to be two per cent. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee of the Board. At a subsequent meeting the Finance Committee reported favorably upon the request for a contribution, and that the amount at two per cent. on the valuation of the works and other property of the company, was $6,874, the same as the bounty paid. Thereupon it was ordered that the amount should be advanced as requested. Testimony was produced that the understanding with the School Board was that the amount was but advanced taxes and the bond would be redeemed thereby. Changes had of late years been made in the Board of Trustees of the Gas Company, and no demand for the redemption of the bond had ever been made until after the School Board had requested the return of the bond under the agreement referred to, and this was since 1871, or more than five years after. It was also shown that for the year 1875 a tax levy of three per cent. was made in the month of July, and that the amounts due thereby from the gas company was over four thousand dollars and it had never been paid. The defendants offered to prove by two witnesses, a conversation with Mr. George Black (now deceased) who was a member of the Gas Finance Committee, in which Mr. Black stated that it had never been the intention to collect the bond. Plaintiffs counsel objected to the testimony as incompetent and irrelevant, that the acts or intentions of a committee or committee can not be shown by a member thereof but must be by the minutes of their proceedings. The court will give a decision upon the point at the opening of the session this morning. T. F. Parker, Esq., for plaintiffs, and Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., for defense.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was a much larger audience here than on Monday night to see Baker and Farron in their new play of "Heinrich and Hettie." These gentlemen are clever actors and good singers, and their budget of songs and dances are always warmly applauded. The play, while sensational, is not of the sickly class, and will prove sufficiently interesting to hold the attention of almost any audience. Messrs. Waverley, Owens, Wilson, Ellis and Hartwell and Misses Fletcher, Hastings and Johnston have a share in the performances, and do their work with creditable effect. The scenery and mounting add their proportion to the success of the piece, being appropriate and rich. The beer garden scene is particularly noteworthy.

"Heinrich and Hettie" will be played again this evening.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

"Life on the Border," the new play now being given at the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater by the Buffalo Bill dramatic company, is free from most if not all the objectionable characteristics of other plays of its class. While showing the various phases of pioneer life in the far West, there is a marked absence of pistol shooting and promiscuous stabbing, and the audience is not constantly filled with the sulphurous fumes of gunpowder. The actors and actresses supporting Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack are clever; while Buffalo Bill would have only to appear on the stage to excite the enthusiasm of a very large portion of the auditors. Both are splendid specimens of the border scout, handsome features and sinewy frames are well set off by their peculiar costumes. There were many ladies in the audience last evening, all of whom seemed to be well pleased with play and players. Mlle. Morlacchi, who appears in the comedietta of "Thrice Married," has become quite a good actress, while she sings well and dances with most exquisite grace. As a whole, the performance is well worth seeing.

There will be a matinee this afternoon, for the accommodation of ladies and children who cannot attend at night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be a full programme for the matinee performance this afternoon, in which all the long list of stars will participate. The company is an extraordinary ore. The usual entertainment this evening.

Blind Tom Coming.

Blind Tom, the musical and physical phenomenon, will soon pay a professional visit to this city.

The Water Works Investigation.

An evening contemporary falls into an error in stating that the members of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of the Pittsburgh water works, are all Democrats. There are three Democrats and two Republicans on the committee, as follows: Joseph M. Carson, Dem., and John Swann, Dem., of Allegheny county, Joseph S. Lusk, Dem., of Butler county; Harry O'Neil, Rep., Philadelphia, and George F. Smith, Rep., Chester county. The general feeling among water works officials is, that the committee will not be able to get much information not already in the possession of the public.

A FIENDISH ACT.

The Notorious Fred. Myers Stabs a Man With a Red-Hot Poker.

Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, a frightful act was perpetrated by the notorious Fred. Myers, at his "dive" on Third avenue, near Market street. At the time stated an old man named Adam Doron was sitting near the fire in Myers' saloon and the proprietor began to annoy him, first by throwing water on him, next by pinching him, and again by striking him on the head with his open hand. Meantime Myers had placed the poker in the fire, and when it had become red-hot he seized it and thrust it into the old man's thigh to the depth of three or four inches, barely missing an artery. The victim was carried into a back room and laid on a mattress, where he was suffered to remain nearly two hours before a physician was summoned, bleeding freely all the while, and at the time he received medical aid he was nearly dead from loss of blood. Myers was arrested and locked up. It is believed he is insane, as only a few nights ago he attempted to destroy his own life by swallowing a quantity of rat exterminator. Doron is an inoffensive old man, who obtained a living by sweeping out the dive and making fires. His injuries are not of a dangerous character.

A LIVELY CHASE.

An Alleged Allegheny Burglar Escapes from the Detectives.

Last evening Officers Thomas and Mitchell, of Allegheny, arrested a man named Dick Savage, on charges of larceny and burglary. When they had reached the foot of the flight of steps leading to the lock-up Savage broke away from them and succeed in making his escape. It was known that he came over to this city and Detective Bowden was sent over to assist the officers in finding him. After a long search Bowden discovered his man, about half past eleven o'clock, in the Post Office, standing near the ladies' window. He at once approached Savage for the purpose of arresting him, but that individual saw and recognized the detective and ran rapidly up Smithfield street, and thence into Virgin alley, closely followed by the officers and and a crowd of curious people. At Cherry alley the fugitive distanced his pursuers and was soon lost sight of. The officers ran as far as Liberty street, when they abandoned the pursuit, and Savage is still at large. It is claimed by the police that he is the author of many of the burglaries and larcenies which have been committed on the North Side lately.

Real Estate Transfers

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, Recorder of the county:

John Woods to Ada M. McCormick, February 15, 1876; lot in Thirty-second ward, on Virginia street..... $1 00
J. K. Cubbage *et ux.* to J. A. Bunner, December 30, 1867; lot in Grantville, Robinson township..... 400
N. Sawyer to Henry Burns, January 17, 1876; lot in Aschenaz, Chartiers township..... 300
John Harper *et ux.* to John H. McFarland, February 15, 1876; lot in Sharpsburg..... 1,500
Mary Stevenson to George Harbison, November 15, 1873; lot in West Deer township..... 2,300
W. m. Melville to L. H. Williams, February 24, 1876; lot in Fourteenth ward on Atwood street..... 2,000
J. P. Johnston *et ux.* to Samuel Congenour, March 27, 1875; lot in Forward township..... 200
A. Edgar *et ux.* to Hugh Chambers, February 21, 1876; lot on Forty-fifth street.. 3,200
Graham Scott *et al.*, executor, to T. J. O'Keefe, February 1, 1876, lot in Seventh ward, corner Scott and Hazel street..... 3,500
John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Jane M. Fulton, September 4, 1875; interest of Frank Bennett in lot on Main street, in Zahnizer's addition..... 60
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Jane M. Fulton, February 12, 1876; interest of J. Dillon in lot on Third avenue, First ward..... 1,000
Henry Hastings *et al.* to Isaac Mills, Jr., February 26, 1876, seventy acres sixty-seven perches in Fayette township..... 300
H. D. Foster to School Directors of Indiana township, March 1, 1876; lot in same township..... 300
J. M. Schoonmaker to T. H. Murphy, January 15, 1876; lot in Jefferson township.. 725
Mrs. K. F. Negley to Daniel Negley's executor, December 1, 1875; lot on Negley street, Nineteenth ward..... 1

Committed to Jail.

The following persons were committed to jail yesterday, charged with offenses triable in the Criminal Court:

By Mayor McMasters—Wm. Henry and John Mullaley, larceny of gold and silver coin, gold chains, rings, breastpin and cross. Hearing next Tuesday. Wm. Teil, felonious assault and battery, on oath of Hugh Dunning. $1,500 bail. Conn Reilly, larceny of a hatchet from Mrs. Goodbelly; for trial.

By Alderman Butler—Rachael Kinney, larceny, on oath of Sarah Adams. Bail $500. Charles Hall, adultery, on oath of Rachael Kinney. Both for a hearing.

By Alderman Cassiday—Andy Noonan, larceny, on oath of Sarah A. Jones. Hearing next Saturday.

By Alderman Nichols—Peter Baker, larceny by bailee, on oath of James Wernig. Hearing Friday.

A PROFITABLE YOUTH.

A Pittsburgh Youth in Trouble.

The Titusville *Herald* of Tuesday says: George Boggs, employed in the capacity of book-keeper by W. K. Vandergrift & Co., at Oil City, lit out last Saturday week, with $4,000 belonging to the firm. This amount was "knocked down" during